



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 22, 1910.
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP STILL LEADS.
THE BELLY.
NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
A WARNING TO WORKERS.
THE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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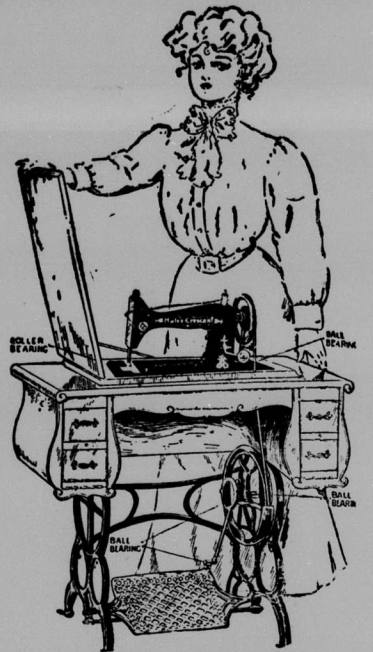
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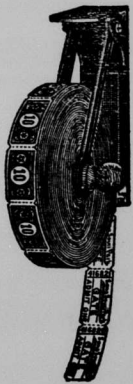
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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PUBLICITY FOR TRADE UNIONISM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Ordinarily trade unionism is judged not by its true principles, but by some extraneous matter which is merely incidental to the movement. While it is true that opposition to organized labor is gradually diminishing on account of the greater familiarity with its purpose, nevertheless there are still large numbers of people who need to be converted. This is true not only with reference to the outsider; but as a matter of fact there are many in the organization itself who never have quite caught on to its true inwardness. Even to many members of organized labor the labor movement is merely an effort to secure larger wages and shorter hours.

If one were to go through the minutes of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor it would be a revelation. The subjects discussed at these conventions and the actions taken by that body would convince any fair-minded person that the American Federation of Labor is one of the most important reform organizations in America. Workingmen need to know this as well as professional men and others who are not—and probably never will be—identified with the trade union. For, after all, the grip that organized labor has upon the workers depends upon its value to the workers. A coerced member is never of any real benefit to the labor movement.

Organized labor, however, is quite ready to take its stand upon the principles for which it has been long contending. Very frequently those who oppose the unions do so because of their environment. They have always lived and moved and had their being among a class who seemed naturally to be opposed to the union, and they cannot conceive of anything good coming out of the movement. There are many others whose opposition is based upon mere trifles.

The one great thing that organized labor needs today is the widest publicity. Everybody else depends upon this method for the advancement of their business. The trade union cannot afford to lag behind in this propaganda method, for it must constantly receive new members as well as break down the prejudice of outsiders. Organized labor may thrive in spite of opposition, but it is sure to die because of indifference. And indifference to organized labor is found very largely among the very men and women who should be most closely identified with it.

There should be in connection with every central body an educational or publicity committee which should make it its business to spread the gospel of organized labor. It should be prepared to furnish the ministers, public school teachers, college professors and students, and all other persons who have to do with the making of public sentiment, with exact information regarding the aims and purposes of organized labor. This should be done systematically and persistently. Discussion should be aroused in the press, in debating clubs and in public forums on the questions which have to do with labor.

There are any number of organizations in the field who are furnishing material on the other side of the question. Why should not organized labor be prepared to ably defend its position?

"When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred."—T. Jefferson.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Municipal Ownership Still Leads

Now that the Federal Court has refused to listen to the plea of the United Railroads that the municipally-owned Geary street railroad will "hurt its business," it looks as though the last obstacle, legal or otherwise, had been removed from the path.

Of all the specious reasons ever introduced into a court, those presented to Judge Van Fleet were the most unreasonable. The idea of asking the highest court of the land to interfere because the people's railroad would injure those operated by the United Railroads was a master stroke of juggling with the facts and the rights of citizens.

Reduced to a minimum, the assertion meant that no competition with the corporation must be permitted, because the bonds of the company would be affected and its interests disturbed. Of course this will be the result, but what if such an argument should be presented in every-day life? Imagine a grocer or dry-goods man asking the courts to prohibit someone starting a business on the ground that each competitor would injure the business of the man established—possibly take away some of his trade!

The Geary street bonds are selling well. The citizens have confidence in municipal ownership. There is undoubtedly strong pressure being brought to bear to oppose the project, and while the financial and business interests have considerable strength, yet their efforts now will simply mean so much delay, and nothing else.

To the "Labor Clarion" it seems that the reported decision to use the overhead trolley system is a sad mistake. It is true that it is cheaper, although of that there is a reasonable doubt, considering one or two things we will point out.

If there is anything uglier than the heavily-charged electric wires overhanging the heads of the people, a positive source of danger by fire and death to those who come in contact with them, it would be hard to imagine.

A fire, an earthquake, or other causes that might be mentioned, would bring down on the heads of the people these deadly wires. In this respect the "cheapness" of the overhead system is to be doubted. San Francisco has had a good many millions of dollars worth of experience in this connection. Even with everything favorable, citizens have been killed and property endangered. Only a few weeks ago we printed the story of a teamster on Market street who was obliged to await the arrival of skilled mechanics to cut the sizzling wires around him. Give the city the best—an underground conduit system is the superior.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Was He Wise?

To the People. Letter No. 55.

In 1876 the town of Athol, Massachusetts, needed money. Times were hard, following the panic of three years before, and money scarce. While the town fathers were discussing ways of floating a loan, Lyman Jennings, who lived in that community, came to them with a proposal that not only provided funds, but on remarkable terms.

Lyman Jennings was a hard-working, frugal Yankee. One of a large family, brought up on a bleak New England farm, his father had died when Lyman was nine years old, leaving little but the family and a mortgage. The boy left home with little schooling, got employment in a shop in a neighboring town, and from this time until 1876, when he was fifty-eight years old, his life seems to have been a steady grind of hard work at unskilled occupations, now here, now there, for wages which, it is said, never exceeded a dollar and a half a day. But while his earning capacity might be small, Jennings' ability to take care of a dollar when he got it was exceptional. By the time he had reached twenty-six and married he was living in his own home, and after this had been paid for, he worked on doggedly thirty-two years, saving his surplus. When the town fathers of Athol began casting about for funds, Lyman Jennings had \$10,500 in cash. Since the panic, employment had been uncertain. He was growing old. He believed the time had come to make some provision for old age, and after thinking the matter over he went to the town with a definite proposal.

"I will give you \$9000 outright," said he, "provided the town pays me an annuity of \$540 as long as I live. If my wife survives me, you are to pay her \$180 a year after my death as long as she lives. To each of our children who may be alive when I die is to be paid \$120 a year so long as he lives."

This offer was accepted. In November, 1876, the town received \$9000, invested it in improvements, and a year later paid Mr. Jennings his first annuity. Lyman Jennings lived to be ninety years old, dying in 1907, just about a month after he had drawn his thirty-first annual payment. His wife survived him, but lived to draw only one payment of \$180. Of their three children, only one daughter survived to enjoy the annuity, but she is alive today, and said to be about fifty-four years old. Insurance tables accord a woman of that age eighteen years expectation of life. Should she live to her father's age—and she owes it to her family to do so, as we shall see presently—the final annuity will not terminate until somewhere around the year 1945, and the town of Athol will have paid the Jennings family a total of \$21,480.

When Mrs. Jennings died, in March, 1909, this odd arrangement was discussed by newspapers around Boston, and the general drift of editorial opinion seemed to be that Lyman Jennings had driven a sharp bargain. In the town itself there is a popular notion that money was lost. And so there was, but Jennings lost it, not the town.

He gave his capital outright for interest that came to only 6 per cent during his life, and could

come to that rate after his death only in the event of his wife and all three children surviving. The town would have paid that rate for money on a regular bond issue and been obliged to pay back capital as well. If the daughter lives to be ninety, the town will have paid the family \$12,480 more than Jennings gave it. But these payments will have been spread over nearly seventy years, during half of which the rate of interest will have been but one and a third per cent.

Had Mr. Jennings put his \$9000 into life insurance annuities when he was fifty-five years old it would have brought more than \$700 a year, yielding him above \$21,000 to the day of his death. Had he deposited it in a savings-bank at 4 per cent to be left intact until his death his widow would have drawn fully \$30,000.

Or, this money may be figured at 6 per cent compound interest. At that rate it would double six times by the year 1945, reaching the comfortable total of \$576,000. One of the Boston editors referred to Jennings' bargain as a "costly loan." But it was not a loan at all, and can hardly be considered costly when the town of Athol clears, technically, \$563,520.

This bargain was made with one idea, evidently—that of security. Jennings gave his principal away for a moderate return so that he might be certain he and his family should never come to want under any circumstances. From this standpoint it was a tolerable bargain, and students of longevity would count it as one of the reasons why Jennings reached the serene age of ninety.

How Jennings saved his original capital is a neat study in the growth of plain savings-bank interest, which obviously Jennings was satisfied with—the nature of his bargain shows that. Assuming that his wages were \$450 a year, he must have saved one dollar in every three, putting away more than \$150 each year for thirty-two years. But in the eighteenth year the interest on his accumulations yielded him a dollar for every dollar he deposited, and in the twenty-seventh year two dollars.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Chas. R. Beach, the popular foreman of the pressroom of Gilmartin Company, was tendered a surprise party by his wife at their home, 688 Third avenue, on Saturday evening last. The affair was in honor of his birthday, and was in every way a success. The members of the pressroom, composing room and bindery of Gilmartin Company were there in force to surprise the "aged" honored one. Pete Peterson of Levison Printing Co., was there with his wife to make merry, as was also the jovial Jack O'Brien of Crocker's.

THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY."

Progressive political and economic papers occupy a prominent place in the July "Twentieth Century Magazine." The opening article, by William Kittle, on "Classes and Privilege," is fairly entitled to be classed with the strongest political and economic essays that have appeared in English-speaking reviews in recent years. Here also is an extended and intensely interesting account by George Judson King of "The Only Political Boss in Switzerland" and a graphic pen picture of the results of this peculiar kind of rule, by which it is seen that M. Python is very much like any one of a dozen of America's ill-famed bosses. "Man's Inhumanity to Man," by Hon. John D. Works, formerly of the Supreme Bench of California, and "The Growth of Judicial Despotism," by Theodore Schroeder, are papers that will doubtless occasion general comment. Sketches of "Progressive Leaders," and papers on questions of the day by men qualified to present their views, complete an excellent number.

Men and Measures

Frank Steffen, last year one of the vice-presidents of the California State Federation of Labor, and long an officer of Coopers' Union, No. 65, of San Francisco, died recently. He was a kindly man, deservedly popular, and is missed by all with whom he came in contact.

Official work that Japanese in California sent to the land of the Mikado the enormous sum of \$2,350,017.44 during the year ending March 31st last, shows the drain this class is on the community. The intense patriotism of the brown men—a good thing in Japan—and the way they exist here in order to accumulate coin to send away, are proofs of the undesirability of Asiatics. The people of the United States regret their competition, because it lowers all that is common to the American standard of life.

There is a movement on foot to prevent the immigration to New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California of poor foreigners afflicted with tuberculosis. It is necessary for these States to protect themselves, but it does seem cruel that the chance for life should be denied any human being, especially when some localities give a better fighting chance than others.

It is about time that the voters of San Francisco carefully selected their representatives in the California Legislature. It is no secret that the metropolis has long been misrepresented in more ways than one. There have been many notable exceptions, but, speaking generally, the men sent to Sacramento have been inferior to those coming from outside points. This should not be. A man unable to express himself for a few minutes, devoid of education, and merely a puppet following someone's string, has no more right to sit in the Senate or Assembly than he has to aspire to such an important position. These remarks are general. They are not aimed at anyone in particular, but simply emphasize a fact patent to all.

Richard Cornelius returned to town during the week. He did good work for the organized carmen in Colorado Springs, St. Joseph, and the cities on Puget Sound. Mr. Cornelius states that several hundred agreements have been signed by the International for improved conditions for the workers during the past few months.

A story comes from over the sea of a remarkable feat of quick work performed in the office of the London "Daily Mail," on the occasion of the death of King Edward VII. On receiving at twenty-five minutes after midnight news of the death of the English monarch, the whole of the stereotype plates that had been cast for the next morning's issue—with the exception of those of the last page of the paper, which had yet to be prepared—were "scrapped," and a complete new set cast in their place. This meant recasting 966 plates, the work being completed in time to enable the printing of over one million copies of the "Mail" before 6 a. m.

The union hatters must be firmly impressed with the fact that the label was their great and good friend during their memorable strike, says the "Typographical Journal." Organized labor made a strong effort through the label to assist the hatters. That the victory may be made complete and more emphatic, there should be a consistent and steady demand for the label in the hat.

John F. Garvey of the San Francisco mailers was re-elected vice-president of the International by a flattering majority. He has proved his worth and ability, and deserves the hearty congratulations tendered him.

Edwin R. Wright is secretary of the Employers' Liability Commission of the State of Illinois. He is busily engaged in endeavoring to revise the liability laws of Illinois.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE BELLY.

By Robert Hunter.

James Oppenheim has a remarkable article in a recent number of the "American Magazine" upon "The Hired City."

It is about Pittsburg, a city whose people are hired hands.

It is a very striking article by a singularly able young writer.

Oppenheim is a poet with gifts; but I am glad necessity forces him to write at times short stories and other articles.

In this particular article, "The Hired City," Oppenheim speaks of the terrible conditions suffered by the workers of the steel trust, and the worst of all is the twelve-hour day.

"Twelve hours every day or every night these men work," says Oppenheim, "and the twelve-hour day means on the average something like this:

- 12 hours for labor
- 8 hours for sleep
- 1½ hours for meals
- 1 hour to go to and from meals

22½ hours routine.

"This leaves a margin of one and a half hours; and of what use is that margin to an exhausted man?"

"Will he go to the Carnegie library? Will he enjoy his friends? Will he go into politics? Will he make his home life beautiful?"

An hour and a half of life for twenty-two and one-half hours of routine.

A fag end, a tatter, a ragged fringe of life—one hour and a half, out of a long day that means all work or preparation for work.

The men of the steel works are slaves. For such food, clothing and shelter as they receive they give all their power, energy and brain.

For mere material existence these men barter away twenty-two and a half hours each day of life.

Ah, brothers of the marble churches, ask yourselves, does man live for the belly in this life of ours?

Ask the steel workers, the two hundred and more thousand of them.

Don't worry about materialism in Marx or in the millennium.

Ask the steel workers. Today, here and now, under Morgan the plate passer—at your nose-end. Ask them.

They have one hour and a half to look at the skies, to study the stars and to tramp the fields.

One hour and a half for a full breath, for thought, for politics, for books, for art, music.

The rest is for the belly and for Morgan, and for slag and steel ingots before hell's fires.

The rest is for Carnegie libraries, and hero funds, and preachers' pensions, and research.

All else is, men of the cloth, for the belly—Morgan's belly and your belly and the steel worker's belly.

Ah, but that precious fag end, that tatter and fringe—that's for the soul. That blessed one hour and thirty minutes in Pittsburg!

Or, perhaps, it's for drink?

Well, then, it's for drink and blessed oblivion, in Pittsburg!

"It is not because of his toils," says Carlyle, "that I lament for the poor; we must all toil, or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime.

"The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the heavens send sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs,

a clear, dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted dreams.

"But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge, should visit him, but only in the haggard darkness, like two spectres, fear and indignation bear him company.

"Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated!

"Alas, was this too a breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded!

"That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computation it does."

ORGANIZATION AMONG SOIL TILLERS.

The Farmers' Union had its birth in Texas in 1902. It gave the reason for its existence as follows:

Speculators and those engaged in the distribution of farm products have organized and operate to the great detriment of the farming class.

To enable farmers to meet these conditions and protect their interests, we have organized the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

The organization as such owns nothing, being purely fraternal. The institution known as Farmers' Union concerns being owned by those members who desire to invest in them.

The order is organized in twenty-nine States of the union and has a membership of 3,000,000.

While persons over the age of sixteen years, of good moral character, and are either farmers, farm laborers, country mechanics, teachers or miners, and those not engaged in business injurious to agricultural interests or combines, are eligible to membership. Women pay no fees or dues.

Organizations may be formed with five male members, but fifteen charter members are necessary to perfect an organization.

County organizations may be formed when there are five or more locals in the county.

State organizations may be chartered when the state has 5000 members.

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SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

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THE PERFECT WOMAN.

CLIFFORD & BURKE; THE FOUR CLIFTONS; HARRY ATKINSON; JAMES THORNTON; THE IMPERIAL MUSICIANS; PROF. APDALE'S ZOO CIRCUS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week EDWARDS DAVIS, assisted by Adele Blood and Templar Saxe in his dramatization of Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

75,000 Cloak Makers Strike.

New York—Seventy-five thousand cloak makers, one-third of whom are women, are out on strike in Greater New York and vicinity. The strikers demand an eight-hour day, an increase in wages, and a guarantee that employers shall be responsible for the wages of men hired by outside contractors. Abolition of sub-contracting within factories, is also demanded. This strike is the largest in the history of the clothing industry, if not the largest in a single trade that the metropolis has ever seen. Over 2000 shops are involved, and 125 halls are required to hold strike meetings.

To Organize Negro Actors.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans to organize the colored performers of Chicago are now being formulated by Actors' Union, No. 4. There are about 500 colored actors playing in the vaudeville houses of the city, ten of which exclusively book this class of performers.

Police Side With Strikers.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Rather than to "protect" non-unionists imported to break a strike here, eight policemen handed in their badges and resigned from the force.

Kirby Wants New Party.

New York—John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent out a statement to 60,000 manufacturers and business men on political and industrial conditions throughout the United States. Kirby urges the formation of a conservative and union-hating political party.

Bookbinders Aid Women Workers.

Berlin, Germany—The International Congress of Bookbinders has decided to bend all its energies to bring the wages of the women workers up to the standard of the men workers, and to limit the scope of women's work to only those branches of the trade in which women can work without injury to their constitution.

Taft Names Liability Probers.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft has chosen President W. C. Brown of the New York Central Railroad, and Daniel L. Gease, editor of the journal of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to be members of a commission to investigate the question of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, as authorized by the last Congress.

Expose "Colorado War" Plot.

Denver, Colo.—The coal operators of the northern fields of Colorado are planning to start a second "Colorado War" on organized labor. The miners of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, who are at present out on strike, have furnished Governor Shafroth copies of affidavits by Thomas and William Burt, two miners, in which they plainly state that the company intends to incite riots and thus break the strike.

Whitewashes Hawaiian Officials.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has dismissed the charges of negligence brought against the United States immigration officials in Hawaii by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, as unwarranted by the facts in the case. Gompers charged that conditions similar to peonage existed and that Russians were being imported under false pretenses.

3000 Coal Miners Quit Work.

Scranton, Pa.—Trouble that has been brewing between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and its

men at No. 6 colliery at Inkerman caused 3000 men to go on strike. The men put forward as a grievance a cut in yardage, improper weighing of coal and excessive dockage.

For Co-Operative Glass Factories.

Toledo, Ohio—The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in convention here, is considering a proposition to erect glass factories and going into business on the co-operative system. The delegates are greatly divided on this question.

Strikers Compete With Bosses.

Everett, Wash.—A laundry strike here lasted one week. The girls promised to start a union laundry of their own and began soliciting. The open shop bosses became panic-stricken. They capitulated without demanding anything. The increase went, so did the recognition of the union.

Strike at Sugar Trust Plant.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Because the officials of the Havemeyer and Elder Sugar Refinery, or as they are commonly known, the sugar trust, unjustly discharged three refiners and the shop delegate, who asked the night superintendent to reinstate the three men, all the sugar mixers and refiners have gone out on strike. The plant is completely tied up, 2000 men having struck in sympathy.

To Arbitrate Labor Troubles.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—The formulation of a plan to prevent all local troubles has been announced here. Labor leaders and representatives of the Employers' Association have agreed to submit all labor disputes to a board of arbitration. Employees will continue to work pending the decision of the arbitration board, whose rulings will be final.

Big Railway Strike Averted.

Washington, D. C.—The threatened strike of 500,000 employees of the railway systems of the south for an increase in wages has been averted at the eleventh hour. The terms of settlement are regarded as a distinct victory for the employees. The men have been granted an increase in wages ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent. Other working conditions will also be improved, according to the new agreement.

3000 Chicago Carpenters Strike.

Chicago, Ill.—Three thousand carpenters employed in store, office and bar fixture factories throughout Chicago are out on strike for higher wages, consequently Chicago may experience a shortage in ice boxes which are manufactured by several of the affected shops.

Farmers' Unions Growing.

Washington, D. C.—After eight years of activity, the Farmers' Union, which had its birth in Texas in 1902, is now organized in twenty-nine States of the nation, and has a membership of about 3,000,000.

Orpheum.

Annette Kellerman, the greatest vaudeville attraction in the world, has been secured by the Orpheum circuit. She is a perfectly built woman, and holds the swimming and diving records, and she is also Diabolo champion. Clifford and Burke are leading exponents of black-face comedy and minstrelsy. The Four Cliftons are the most renowned of European strong equilibrists. Harry Atkinson, the Australian Orpheus, will introduce his imitations of musical instruments. Next week will be the last of James Thornton, The Imperial Musicians, Prof. Apdale's Zoo Circus, and Edwards Davis and his company. Interesting motion pictures will conclude.

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Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
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Deposits June 30, 1910.....\$40,384,727 21
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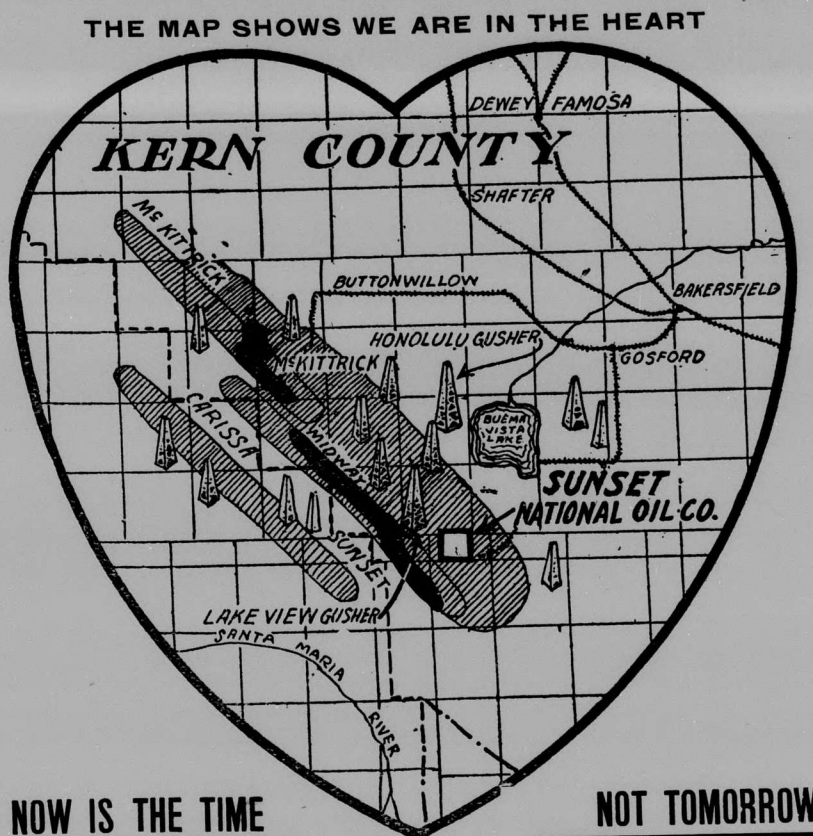
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Many inquiries have been made relative to the effect of President Taft's proclamation, withdrawing oil lands in the Maricopa Sunset district from entry, on our land. Our property, the west half of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 23 W., was filed on May 10, 1909, and was recorded June 4, 1909, in Book 72, page 140 of Mining Records of Kern County, California. Consequently the proclamation of September 27, 1909, or the subsequent one in June has no effect on our holding, except to enhance its value. Ask any attorney and he will vouch for the truthfulness of this assertion.

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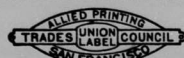
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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1910.

"The new conscience says simply that a man shall never be so much of a buyer or seller as to cease to be a brother, and that labor shall not be a marketable thing."—Henry D. Lloyd.

It would be well for merchants and those from whom advertisements are solicited to examine the credentials of those who call upon them. There has been some deception in this regard. We expect to refer to the matter again next week, and mention one instance in particular, if the report made warrants such a course.

C. W. Post is again in the limelight with an effusion that ends with his advertising slogan: "There's a reason." It will be dissected in the near future. Mr. Post must make a lot of money out of his employees to pay the monster advertising bills that the papers of the country send him, or perhaps there is a "union" of Post-like characters to make common cause.

"Home Industry" is in the air. The formation of a league to advocate things local has given an impetus to the movement. California, and especially San Francisco, should have larger manufacturing interests. We should patronize our own products as well as those of our neighbors. Money spent at home brings a larger return than coin sent outside the city.

Speaker Cannon has been saying some warm things about his political adversaries, but then the weather has been very hot. He denies that insurgents should be shot, but admits that they should be severely dealt with in other ways. It is a wicked thing to want to disturb existing conditions, in Joseph G's opinion, but, after all, that is the very best evidence why they should be disturbed.

In case any reader has failed to observe the paragraphs of good advice printed in this column concerning the union label, we desire to say that it is still the most valuable aid to our trade organizations. The label typifies the union. It is the sign of all we believe in. It isn't perfect by any means, but that attribute is difficult of attainment. Some people imagine that combinations of workers should be absolutely flawless, and all they do be above criticism. This is out of the question. No organization of men or women, it matters not what the nature, can report everything ideal. But we do say that the union label is the sign of a little more money for the worker, an hour or two more of leisure, a larger view of life, a better chance for the education of the young, and many other qualifications that make it the superior of other economic devices for the toilers' benefit. So be sure to call for it on all occasions, and also watch for the shop card and the button.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Los Angeles is still the centre of industrial disturbance on the Pacific Coast. That such is the case is the result of the fatuous policy of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of the southern city. Refusing the organized employers the common right of treating with their organized employees, this arrogant body, flushed with the power that comes from concentrated wealth, dictates absolutely, while business suffers and men walk the streets.

It is possible that the trade unionists may show their displeasure of the situation whereby the association controls the brewers by participating in a movement to make Los Angeles a "dry" town. There is no doubt that this is contemplated, the men taking the position that all is fair in war, and that the step may be forced upon them as a measure whereby they can retaliate against those who are endeavoring to throttle the unions.

Encouraging words come from the south. Several firms engaged in the iron trades industry have agreed to concede the eight-hour day at the beginning of next year. The men on strike are standing firm. They are receiving the sinews of war. Preparations are being made to see that they are provided for indefinitely.

From the northwest come reports that a determined contest is being waged for the shorter workday. Victory is in sight, if not right away, then surely in the near future. The cause of those in the Sound cities is the same as those in the southland.

A sweeping ordinance has been adopted in Los Angeles. It received the unanimous vote of the City Council, was signed by Mayor Alexander, and went into effect last Monday. It prohibits picketing, and its provisions are the most drastic ever adopted, interfering with constitutional rights guaranteed citizens.

Section 1 prohibits any person from making any loud or unusual noise for the purpose of influencing anyone from entering any place of business or employment.

In order to banish so-called quiet picketing, the second section of the ordinance reads as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, in or upon any public street, alley or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, to loiter in front of, or in the vicinity of, or to picket in front of, or in the vicinity of, or to carry, show or display any banner, transparency or sign in front of, or in the vicinity of, any works, or factory, or any place of business or employment, for the purpose of influencing, or attempting to influence, any person to refrain from entering any such works or factory, or place of business or employment, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from purchasing or using any goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles, manufactured, made, sold or kept for sale therein, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from doing or performing any service or labor in any works, factory, place of business or employment, or for the purpose of intimidating, threatening, or coercing any person who is performing, or seeking or obtaining service or labor in any such works, factory, place of business or employment."

A violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance is classed as a misdemeanor, and punishable on conviction thereof by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than fifty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Earl Rogers has been active in the legal affairs of the employers. Mr. Rogers is not unknown to fame in San Francisco.

Job Harriman and Fred J. Spring were the attorneys for the unions involved.

A WARNING TO WORKERS.

The Eureka Federated Trades and Labor Council has sent out a four-page circular headed: "A warning to working men against going to Humboldt County, California. The employment sharks doing a thriving business shipping men in to be fleeced by railroad builders. Sure to be bit in Humboldt, and it's a long way home."

Secretary George Keeling refers to an article printed in the Eureka "Labor News," stating that it covers conditions in the county, "to which the corporations are attracting the workers by deceptive advertising and through employment agencies that lie." It is truly said that if the workers proceed to Humboldt after the warning sent all over the country, they have only themselves to blame.

The article in the official labor publication of Eureka first tells of the conspiracy that usually exists between the employment agencies and some of the employers, whereby men are hired and then forced out of work in order that fees may be divided. Those employers who permit the conditions described to continue come in for a castigation that they richly deserve. Here is a paragraph that tells its own story:

"Humboldt County is abundantly cursed with this type of labor fleecer. Willett & Burr, the contractors in charge of the railroad construction work now being done in Humboldt County, the Hammond Lumber Company, the Pacific Lumber Company and the Northern Redwood Lumber Company are the chief offenders. The way these concerns are fleecing workingmen is so rank and outrageous that the general public, which is composed chiefly of workingmen, sooner or later will be obliged to take a hand in putting a stop to the shameless wrongs and impositions daily imposed upon hundreds of workers who have been lured to Humboldt County by misrepresentations."

The large surplus of labor in Humboldt County is said to be the result of the unfortunate policy of attracting workers under false promises. As a result, men become so hard up for the necessities of life that they are forced to take anything they can find to do at the lowest wage offered. It is generally believed that this is the reason why the employers are inducing men to travel north. They figure that the more work seekers there are, the easier it is to secure employees for a pittance.

Especially severe is the denunciation of the construction camp of Willett & Burr. The men are charged fancy prices for the plainest kind of food. They are told by the employment agencies that their fare will be returned. They find, when too late, that that question will only be considered after the expiration of sixty days, and hospital fees, poll tax, railroad fare, board (even when absent from meals), and the class of work assigned newcomers, causes many a man to regret that he ever listened to the honeyed words of the agency shark. The lumber companies are cited as presenting an equally unattractive proposition to the travelers.

The "Labor News" concludes that organization is the only remedy for the condition of affairs complained of. The railroad builders and the lumber companies have bitterly fought trade unions. Why? In order that they could pursue the uneven tenor of their way. Low wages, long hours, and the general situation as described above, is the result. It does not pay either the workers or the community to allow the rapacity of corporations to rule. As soon as a determined and successful effort to organize bears fruit, then, and not until then, will the employees of the Humboldt County concerns possess the slightest conception of some of the things that are their due. Experience is the best teacher. Other men have learned the lesson.

NOTES IN THE QUAD BOX. Why Mark Twain Quit Virginia City.

Mark neither made money nor fame with the Comstockers. While his work was remarkable, there were so many more urgent things to attract attention that they had no eyes or ears for literature. Homicides of almost daily occurrence, tragic accidents, sensations in mining developments, surging stock markets, as Sam Davis puts it, smothered the lesser affairs of the ledge. But, he continues, "one day a thing happened that changed the whole tenor of the life of the man who is now recognized as the dean of the world's humorists.

"Clemens was standing on the corner of C and Union streets, when a mangy dog came up and rubbed its itching side against Clemens' leg.

"Sam did not move; he merely looked down and drawled out: 'Well, if I've become a scratching post for Steve Gillis' dogs, I'd better hit the trail.'"

He was as good as his word and that night left for San Francisco. His fame as a rising humorist had already preceded him, for his work was known to Bret Harte, Noah Brooks, F. C. Ewer, Prentice Mulford and others, and Rollin Daggett had sung his praises beforehand. So he was gladly welcomed into the little coterie of literary Bohemians, who were conducting the "Golden Era," and who had just launched, under the pilotage of Charles Henry Webb, the "Californian."—George Wharton James, in August "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

The Persecution of "Solidarity."

References have appeared in the daily papers to attacks made on a publication called "Solidarity" by the powers that be. The reader would infer that the paper was altogether bad, and the fact that it was criticising the Steel Trust led many to think there might be another side to the story. Here it is as presented by a committee:

"On December 18, 1909, after several months of preliminary work, the first issue of 'Solidarity' appeared, announcing in its editorial heading the fact that it was 'published weekly by the local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle, Pa.' The name of its editor, A. M. Stirton, was also given, and that of its business manager, C. H. McCarty. A joint press committee elected by the two I. W. W. locals, but whose names were not published, supervised the work of issuing the paper, in conjunction with the editor and manager. The paper was the property of the two local unions.

"Solidarity" met a ready response from the workers in the Pittsburg district and elsewhere throughout the country. The paper was dealing telling blows to capitalism right at its very heart. The corporations and their tools, the city and county officials, evidently feared its influence. The latter set about to suppress or destroy it.

"Getting their cue from a statute passed by the 1907 Assembly, which provides that papers published by corporations, partners or individual owners, shall publish names of owners in their editorial headings, but which says nothing at all about an unincorporated or voluntary organization, although there are hundreds of such papers published by such organizations in this State—getting their cue from this piece of special legislation, the prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County and his subordinates proceeded to collect 'information' against 'Solidarity.' After two months of vain effort, a Pinkerton detective named Fernandez was brought from Pittsburg to work on the case. Under the guise of a wholesale and retail piano dealer, Fernandez secured an advertising contract with 'Solidarity,' to which were attached the certified signatures of the five members of the press committee.

"With this information as to the 'ownership' of

'Solidarity,' the prosecuting attorney proceeded to business, and on March 1st arrests were made as follows: A. M. Stirton, editor; C. H. McCarty, Valentine Jacobs, Earl F. Moore and George Fix. Indictment was also drawn against B. H. Williams, but, being in the hospital at the time, he was not arrested.

"These six men were tried on March 17th in Judge Porter's court, and, although the evidence failed to show wherein they had violated the law, the jury returned a verdict of 'guilty.' On March 23d sentence was passed by Judge Porter, and each of the six defendants was fined \$100, with additional costs of \$80 altogether. Refusing to pay the fines, all six were turned over to the sheriff, and locked up in the county jail, where they must remain for ninety days according to the pronouncement of the court.

"The day after 'Solidarity's' trial, the owner of a capitalist paper, the New Castle 'Daily Herald,' was tried for the same offense. Although the evidence was conclusive in his case the jury declared Mr. Dickinson 'not guilty.' Six members of a committee in charge of 'The Free Press,' the local organ of the Socialist party, were also tried on the same charge and found 'guilty.'"

* * *

Another Voice in Opposition.

The Watsonville "Register" is published in a fruit-growing section. Here is the way it somewhat emphatically discusses a now-famous report:

"Gillett's Johnny McKenzie is carrying out the Roosevelt policies all right. California's 'Labor Commissioner'—Lord save the mark—in his recent report urges the admission of Japanese coolies in order that the resources of the State may be developed.

"It was Teddy who wanted to be given power to force California schools to admit mature coolies for education, and now Johnny wants the gates thrown wide open for the admission of the yellow man.

"McKenzie thinks it would be impossible to secure an intelligent force of white labor for the farmers and orchardists, because this would mean a radical readjustment between the growers and the system of transportation.

"In that last expression may be found the real reason for Johnny's report. Anything tending to disturb the transportation arrangements would disturb the Southern Pacific, and sooner than disturb the Southern Pacific, Johnny would fill the land with coolies, advertising white labor to keep away from the State, discourage the small farmers and let unionism go to the devil."

* * *

Honors Paid to the Memory of Henry George.

On Memorial Day a bronze tablet in honor of Henry George was unveiled in the city of New York by a committee of which Dr. Lyman Abbott, Joseph H. Choate, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low and other men of note were members. A tribute to Mr. George by Dr. Abbott was read, in which he said:

"Henry George was a radical, that is, a root man. In dealing with the problem of poverty, he went to the root of the matter.

"He has been accused of denying the right of property. He did not deny it; he defined it. And in my judgment he defined it correctly.

"The budget in England, the conservation movement in the United States, have grown out of his doctrine that the soil and its products belong to the community, not to the individual, save as the community has given them to the individual, and that one generation cannot give away in perpetuity the property of generations to follow. The recognition of this twofold doctrine of society will not put an end to poverty; but it will do much to put an end to that form of poverty which is due to social injustice."

THE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The general Labor Day committee met last Saturday evening to prepare for the coming celebration. A number of unions sent word that donations had been made for prizes. The firms of Kelleher & Browne and Sorensen Co. offered prizes.

A list of fair establishments was submitted by the retail clerks. The stablemen gave the names of those houses employing their members, and entitled to the patronage of unionists.

From the reports presented, practically all the unions in San Francisco will be in the line of march.

A proposal to offer inducements for couples to marry at Shell Mound Park on Labor Day was reported adversely, and the committee concurred in the recommendation.

The Pacific Amateur Athletic Association promised co-operation, and a series of games and contests will be arranged that will mean a very great deal for the success of the celebration.

The Board of Education agreed to set aside one hour of the school day on Friday, September 2d, in order that the pupils might listen to the reasons for the observance of Labor Day.

President John A. Kelly of the Labor Council was chosen Grand Marshal, and he responded in a neat speech, thanking the delegates for the honor conferred and expressing a desire that the celebration would prove beneficial to the trade-union movement.

A suggestion to have a universal badge was reported adversely by the committee. It was thought to have considerable merit, but the reasons in opposition outweighed those in favor.

DEATH OF JAMES F. LEONARD.

When a man serves his union as president for four terms, and does good work in other capacities, he has done well. James F. Leonard fought the good fight as outlined, and today Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, mourns his loss in the prime of life. Born thirty-seven years ago in Scotland, the deceased had worked in the Department of Electricity for years. He was a delegate to the Labor Council at the time of death. For years he had been active in the ranks of No. 151, and it was mainly due to his ability and energy that the telephone strike of three years ago was settled. Mr. Leonard was only sick a couple of weeks. He is survived by his wife and three daughters. The funeral was held last Tuesday, under the auspices of the union and of the Eagles. There was laid away a man who enjoyed the respect of his associates because of his manly attitude on all occasions, and one whose memory will long be cherished by those privileged to know him in the fraternal relations of life.

SELECTION OF LABOR TEMPLE SITE.

Last Sunday's meeting to consider the best site for the new Labor Temple was well attended. Twenty-five unions were represented. A number of locations were discussed, and it was decided to recommend to the Labor Council tonight that the piece of ground at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets be selected. The size is 90x150 feet, ample for a structure to meet all the requirements for many a year to come. The central location is attractive and car lines from all over the city tap that section. An option has been secured, and the work of raising funds is the next step contemplated. It is only a question of time until San Francisco will have a home for its trade unionists that will be second to none in the country.

"Nothing does reason more right than the coolness of those that offer it; for truth often suffers more by the heat of its defenders than from the arguments of its opposers."—William Penn.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 15, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Steam Engineers, No. 64—H. J. Mitchell, J. Swanson, J. D. Armitage, J. H. Ault, E. M. Haney, W. F. Brandon, W. R. Towne. Housesmiths, No. 78—E. A. Clancy, P. Vaughan, Ed. Lewis, H. Lay, C. E. Hague, W. Richardson, J. Hoffman. Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Theo. Simpson, Geo. F. Staff. Electrical Workers, No. 151—J. F. Leonard, Frank Noonan, Jas. A. Himmel, E. S. Hurley, E. F. Ford, F. A. Monaghan. Carpenters, No. 483—Chas. L. Apperson, Chas. A. McColm, Kenneth McLeod, E. D. Marlatt, W. R. Gibson, J. A. Gillis, C. A. Templeton, Thos. P. Curran, S. W. Sullivan, Peter McCarthy. Horseshoers, No. 25—Phil Smith, vice G. Friedhoffer. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—J. P. Sherbesman. Composition Roofers, No. 25—A. B. Webber, E. Peterson. Waitresses, No. 48—May Beck, Bertha Cooper, Minnie Andrews, Mary Everson, Laura Holleda. Cooks' Helpers, No. 110—Louis Thomas, C. W. Barnum, Jas. Lewis, John Donohue, Jas. King. Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Jas. J. Murphy, A. S. Edwards, K. K. Braddock. Barbers, No. 148—J. V. Ducoing, D. T. Tattenham, G. W. Price, R. Baker, O. P. Weisgerber, L. Hirsch, R. E. Larabee. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Thos. Gray, Chas. Nerbe, R. W. Smith, Paul Abel; delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Eureka Federated Trades Council, warning men away from Humboldt County. Referred to Arbitration Committee—From Joint Local Executive Board of Brewery Workmen, submitting name of Geo. Wagner for Arbiter. Filed—From Baggage Messengers, Cooks' Helpers, Drug Clerks, Riggers and Stevedores, Machinists, No. 284, Stable Employees, No. 404, Waitresses, Machinists, No. 68, Retail Delivery Drivers, No. 278, Molders, No. 164, Daniel O'Connell, Sugar Workers, Moving Picture Operators, Box Makers, No. 152, secretary of Building Trades Council, \$3000, Web Pressmen, Machine Hands, Butchers, Gas Workers of Oakland, Shoe Repairers of Oakland, Typographical of Oakland, Bartenders, No. 525, of Oakland, Moving Picture Operators, No. 194, Teamsters, No. 70, Laundry Drivers, No. 256, Sailors, Bay and River Steamboatmen, State Federation of Labor, Pile Drivers, No. 77, Bakers, No. 24, Gas Workers, No. 9840, Horseshoers, No. 25, Photo Engravers, Cracker Bakers, Cracker Packers, Bookbinders, No. 31, Bartenders, No. 41, Tailors, No. 2, Ship Drillers, Coopers, No. 65, Machine Coopers, Milk Drivers, Carriage Workers, all enclosing donations for Los Angeles strikers. Also from Mailers, No. 18, stating that it had levied assessment. From Mechanics' Institute, thanks for information relative to conditions in struck shop at Jamestown, N. Y. From Mrs. Herminia How, thanks for assistance in organizing Women's Union Label League. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, relative to decision rendered by Council. From Premium Theatre, stating that they were unionizing janitorial department. From Navy Department, in relation to construction of revenue cutters. Referred to Executive Committee—From Building Trades Council, stating that the North Point Laundry had been declared unfair. From Barbers' Union, submitting schedule of wages in proposed new working arrangement. From Admission Day Festival Committee, N. S. G. W., requesting financial contributions. From Machinists, No. 537, of Hannibal, Mo., request for financial assistance. From Pavers, No. 18, complaint

against claim of jurisdiction by Granite Cutters. From a number of individuals, complaint against action of Musicians, No. 6, in refusing them admission to their union. Referred to Label Section—From Stablemen, No. 404, stating that Bro. A. Carlson had been elected delegate to said section. From Upholsterers, certifying to election of Bro. L. Harris as delegate to section. Referred to Strike Committee—From Geo. Gunrey of Los Angeles, a review of situation and a list of shops settled since inauguration of strike. From Barbers' Union, in relation to payment of assessment.

The convention call from the California State Federation of Labor was received, and it was moved that this Council send delegates; carried. From Cracker Bakers, No. 125, stating that they had voted to stand by their former demands. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to visit Cracker Bakers' Union at their next meeting and acquaint them with the position of the Council in reference to their stand; carried. The chair appointed Bros. O'Connell, Rosenthal and the secretary. A communication enclosing 25 complimentary tickets was received from Musicians, No. 6, for their picnic to be held Thursday, July 21, 1910, and same was accepted.

Resolutions were presented on behalf of Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, expressing faith in Geary Street Railway proposition, and urging affiliated unions to purchase bonds. On motion, resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote.

Delegate Wisler moved that in view of the fact that the president and secretary had been called to Los Angeles on matters of importance in connection with the strike, that the Council instruct the treasurer to draw warrant for the amount of their expenses; carried.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Ask for moral support and a demand for their card. Pile Drivers—Have voted to purchase Geary Street bonds. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Home Telephone Co. a thoroughly union job; request that this be remembered by subscribers. Press Feeders—Have levied 25 cents assessment on membership. Barber Shop Porters—Are making considerable progress. Cooks, No. 44—Corey's saloon, at Second and Mission streets, unfair; Asiatics employed in water front restaurant. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have paid assessment in full; hope that a demand will be made for their button. Broom Makers—Business slack; McKenzie Co. still unfair. Teamsters—Have voted to purchase \$50,000 worth of Geary street bonds; fight in Portland looks like victory for the unions. Boot and Shoe Workers—Agitation for home industry and union label shoes bearing fruit; Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., still unfair. Musicians—Invited all delegates to their picnic on July 21, 1910.

Moved to suspend the regular order of business and proceed with the nominations of officers; carried.

Nominations—Resulted as follows: President, J. A. Kelly; vice-president, B. B. Rosenthal; secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, Jas. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; executive committee—Delegates John O'Connell, Chas. Fleischman, Miss Rose Myers, K. J. Doyle, A. L. Hollis, J. J. Murphy, S. T. Dixon, W. H. Urmey, W. F. Dwyer, John Lattores, S. Schulberg, B. B. Rosenthal, M. E. Decker, M. Casey, E. A. Brown, W. F. Smith, Herman Lay. Directors of "Labor Clarion"—E. H. Lomasney, R. I. Wisler, M. H. Canny, C. Radebold. Law and legislative committee—M. J. Roche, Theo. Johnson, C. H. Parker, Paul Parker and Fred Zimmerman. Organizing committee—J. O. Walsh, Miss Minnie Andrews, Jas. Curran, Ed. Ford, C. Erickson, S. Shulberg, W. F. Flagler, H. G. Selig, Jos. Ault, Chas. Taucer, D. P. Haggerty, W. G. Desepete, Rose Myers, Larry Flaherty. Trustees—J. W. Spencer, Chas. Schuppert, John McLaughlin.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

Labor Day Hats

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM"
HATS
(UNION MADE)

We are prepared to contract with Unions for felt hats made in our own factory. Values the best. Send your committees to our 1178 Market street store early and we will be glad to submit samples.

Keep your money home.

Buy your hats in San Francisco.

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

OUR TWO SPECIALTIES:

Fitting Glasses

Repairing Watches



Optical department in charge of Mr. Crawford; watch department in charge of a competent watchmaker. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

CARROLL CRAWFORD
Optician and Watchmaker

3020 16th Street, bet. Mission and Valencia

Nominations will be open next Friday evening, election one week later.

The time for the special order of business having arrived, it was moved that we go into executive session; carried.

As a result of executive session, it was moved to refer the subject matter to the executive committee; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Sheet Metal Workers, \$16; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$12; Teamsters, \$20; Drug Clerks, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$16; Hoisting Engineers, No. 59, \$6; Carpenters, No. 22, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$6; Housesmiths, No. 78, \$14; Painters, No. 19, \$20; Stable Employees, \$10; Carpenters, No. 483, \$20; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Steam Engineers, \$10; Beer Drivers, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$12; Carpenters, No. 304, \$2; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Retail Drivers, \$4; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, \$8; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Machine Coopers, 4; Carpenters, No. 1640, \$6; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; United Glass Workers, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$6; Bartenders, \$10; Cooks, \$12; Horse-shoers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Milk Drivers, \$10; United Laborers, \$16; Chauffeurs, \$6; Lumber Clerks, \$4. Total, \$362. Total expenses, \$206.41.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

That the Foresters of America are taking an active interest in the crusade of the Anti-Jap Laundry League since the endorsement of the league by the Grand Circle of Companions, is shown by an article published in the last issue of the "American Foresters' Review," which was read before the last meeting of the launderers. It touches briefly upon the issue and closes with the short but expressive advice: "Fire the Jap."

J. H. Kehoe, the secretary of the Reno, Nevada, branch of the league, in a letter to the San Francisco organization, says: "The support we are receiving from all classes in Reno is very encouraging to the active workers in the crusade, and a continuance of such support means an early solution of our Japanese problem here." The Reno league has been in existence only a few months and deserves great credit for the results accomplished.

THE LARGEST RAILROAD SYSTEM.

It is generally claimed, according to the "Railway Magazine," that the Pennsylvania system of railroads constitutes the largest railway in the world, and for that reason the following statistics, issued under date December 31, 1909, will be of interest. The records show that the railway possesses 24,097 miles of track. The length of railway is 11,234 miles. The lines run through 14 States, in which live more than one-half of the 90,000,000 people in the United States. The Pennsylvania railroad is essentially an institution of the State of Pennsylvania, for in it are located 4101 of the 11,234 miles of line.

THE WINNING WORD.

Boom the advertisers in the "Labor Clarion" by commenting on the appearance of the advertisements when you patronize the merchants who show their interest in the labor movement. Reciprocate.

Thrust and Parry

"Three women nurses who testified against the defendant in the noted Hyde murder case at Kansas City have been boycotted by the local doctors' union and have been forced to seek other fields in order to pursue their calling. It remains to be seen whether the boycott and blacklist will follow them. The injustice of this action of the medical highbrows will probably have the effect of restraining nurses from testifying freely in court hereafter. Anyway, organized labor is relieved from bearing the brunt of criticism of the 'un-American boycott,' for we now have evidence that it is recognized as one of the ethics of a learned profession."—Typographical Journal."

The courts will establish the contention that there must be no combination in restraint of trade, whether such combination be on the part of corporations or of members of a labor union. And they will have the still more admirable effect of impressing upon the members of a labor union that they are responsible for the acts of their officers and that those acts may easily involve them in serious pecuniary trouble."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

Unions have never repudiated the acts of their officers, when these acts were duly authorized. The trouble with the "Argonaut" is that it fails to note industrial combinations or trusts, and winks at their numerous shortcomings. All the paper's batteries are reserved for trade unions, and they are frequently unjustly criticised. The fact that they are voluntary associations and absolutely necessary for the self protection of the workers is lost to "Argonaut" sight.

Harrison Gray Otis of the Los Angeles "Times" warns voters against electing a member of the Typographical Union to the office of State Printer. The Fresno "Republican" says:

"The Los Angeles 'Times' objects to all the candidates on all tickets for State Printer because none of them represent the only issue which the 'Times' thinks worth representing in that office—downing the unions. If the 'Times' thinks that issue ought to be represented, we suggest that Harrison Gray Otis run for State Printer. He is certainly competent for the job—in fact, it is the only job he is competent for. He has made a tremendous business success of the printing and publishing business, and is the only newspaper publisher of importance who has made that success on a non-union basis. If any one can smash unions, he can. If the people want the unions smashed, they will elect him. Let Harrison Gray Otis run under the direct primary for the Republican nomination for State Printer, on an anti-union issue, and see how many votes he gets, on that issue and on his personal popularity. It would be an interesting object lesson, and if the result gave the General a bit of a jolt, so much the better. He might learn a few things—if he still retains the capacity to learn. And, as to the other candidates, all the votes Otis could get would not be enough to disturb their calculations."

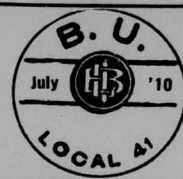
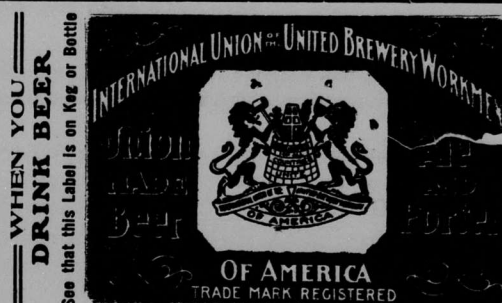
JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: July, Black on Pink.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

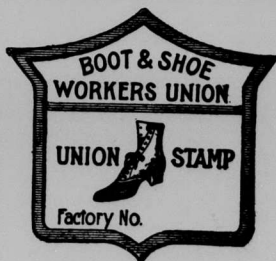
Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

Death continues to invade the ranks of unionists. The last call has been obeyed by Henry Pike of the bricklayers, Thomas Crowe of the teamsters (No. 85), and John T. Douglas of the plasterers.

The machinists have voted \$10,000 for the purchase of Geary street railroad bonds.

It may not be generally known that Carroll Crawford of 3020 Sixteenth street is probably the only trade unionist who retains his active membership while following the business of optician and watchmaker. Make a note of this information.

San Francisco unionists are jubilant over the news that the Buck's Stove and Range Company has changed its attitude toward trade organizations.

The maritime unions have responded splendidly to the needs of their sister organizations struggling on the Great Lakes.

Only one man has been lost by the striking teamsters of Portland. The employers are organized in all branches, and are assisting the draymen. Notwithstanding that, the men are just as determined to win in this, the eighth week of the struggle.

Al Condrotte has been chosen business agent of the bartenders.

James de Succa was presented with a diamond and ruby studded badge last Tuesday night by the molders. He has been a member for many years, during which time he has held office with credit to himself and the union.

See that your union turns out on Labor Day. It is a duty we owe the movement to show our colors on that day.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has made substantial donations to the Los Angeles strikers. This is noteworthy in view of the financial strain on the union, caused by the Great Lakes' controversy.

Fred Grahame, president of the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union, returned to San Francisco during the week. An effort will be made to unionize the French laundries. The conditions of the workers in these places is deplorable.

D. Schwarting will represent the bakers at the Los Angeles convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Richard Caverly is home again from the boiler makers' convention.

A strike has taken place at Avila, near Port Harford, on the big tanks of the Producers' Transportation Company. This is an echo of the Los Angeles trouble. The men involved belong to the iron trades, and are making common cause with their brethren.

The theatrical stage employees are boosting the home industry idea. They have a number of men out of employment, and communications have been sent out asking theatre proprietors and merchants to give preference to local mechanics and products.

The cooks have the right idea when they favor a gymnasium, baths and reading room in connection with their proposed new quarters.

A resolution has been adopted by the boiler makers (No. 25), notifying those legislators whose votes on the Asiatic question were unsatisfactory, that they will be opposed.

Los Angeles unionists are thinking about invoking the referendum to defeat the stringent picketing ordinance passed by the City Council. Some lawyers claim that, under the charter, the initiative will have to be substituted for the referendum, as the emergency clause under which the ordinance was adopted precludes the referendum provision.

MACHINE MAD. By Arthur H. Dodge.

I.

In the trade-union headquarters where I am writing one might easily imagine himself to be in a Socialist hall. On the table in front of me is a copy of the New York "Socialist," on another table the Chicago "Daily Socialist," while scattered about the room are several copies of the "Appeal to Reason." Nearby two Socialists are silencing an unbeliever. After twenty-five years passed in the labor movement, I have seen many unbelievers silenced by Socialists, because the latter always know something of political economy, while the average trade unionist knows nothing. Did you ever hear a Socialist defend a protective tariff?

For years Socialists have controlled the economic thought of trades unions the world over. This is as it should be, for the disciples of Marx have made splendid sacrifices in order to educate the working classes along economic lines.

* * *

During the last decade, ambitious country boys, desirous of learning mechanical trades, have drifted away from orchards, fields and streams into our large cities. The text books studied by these boys deal exclusively with tools, machinery, steam, electricity, mathematics and mechanical drawings. When they become journeymen they read the "Scientific American" and other journals devoted to machinery; and often at the theatres see melodramas depicting the evils of child labor in factories.

Wheels and cogs, looms and spindles are closely interwoven with these lives. Socialists demand the nationalization of the tools of production. What more natural, then, than for machine workers to wish a share in the machinery that they create and operate.

II.

Are only the Socialists machine mad? Has not machinery come to be one of the gods that all progressive people worship? This is largely due to the rivalry for commercial supremacy between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Extensive manufactures are dependent upon much complicated machinery. And yet, if one hath eyes to see, there is another problem, the real problem, back of all the whirring, clanking machinery, the blazing furnaces and molten metals, and the longer we look the more plainly it is to be seen. Iron and copper, coal and oil—what are these in their final analysis but raw material, and what is raw material but land? It is absurd to talk about controlling the machinery of the nation until we have learned to control the raw material, out of which every cog and wheel must be fashioned. How much more sensible, instead of placing an income tax on "vast aggregations of wealth," to first tax the sources of these accumulations—land of all kinds. For it is the power to withhold from use the fountain heads of wealth that makes monopoly so impregnable.

"But what is thy duty? The demand of the hour."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

UNION MEN



have your SUITS made to order by the Irish Tailors. It means a better SUIT than elsewhere for the money and made in our own workshop by our own force of

SKILLED UNION MECHANICS
who receive the **HIGHEST UNION SCALE** of WAGES.

SPECIAL

We are closing out all our Summer Suitings at a reduction of 15% to 20%

Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
7th Street at Market

HAVE YOUR SUITS MADE
TO ORDER IT MEANS MORE
MONEY KEPT IN SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Color
Light
Blue



Demand
It When
Buying

Pertinent and Impertinent

It is surprising what a difference money makes. Everywhere one goes the story is the same. Albert J. Myer of the U. S. A. signal corps has long held an unique position in Washington, D. C., society. By day he is a private soldier. At night, whenever he can obtain leave, he becomes a clubman and a society favorite in the "upper circle." As a private, he is not supposed to have any social relations with the officers. Yet he frequently mingles with his "superiors," and all because he has money. The wizard that opens many a door is his. Possibly a better man in every respect, occupying the same position as Mr. Myer, would have been snubbed for keeps had he tried to cultivate the social amenities after soldier work was over.

Speaking of the difference money makes reminds one of that nauseating term used in the papers—"the smart set." The only thing "smart" about most of those moving in this sphere is the coin, and nine times out of ten someone else made the money for the giddy youths to squander. To read of the poodle dinners and the frothy way many of these "smart setters" spend their time, is to invite a doubt about their smartness—a doubt that soon develops into a well-fixed opinion.

Surely the millennium must be drawing near. Lumbermen of western Washington have launched a campaign for the enactment by the Legislature of an employers' liability law, whereby employees of all kinds shall be paid for injuries received in the performance of their duties, regardless of how the injuries were received, and without the costly personal damage litigation now so frequent. The lumbermen propose to arrange for a State-wide conference of employers, employees and representatives of organized labor and others to shape the legislation desired. "We desire to do away, so far as possible, with the animus of personal damage suits, and to take out of the hands of unscrupulous attorneys a business which deprives the injured of what is rightfully theirs," said Paul Page of the lumber manufacturers' committee. "We want the men injured in the mills, logging camps, on the railroads, in the shops and elsewhere to receive every penny due them and not the pittance they now so often receive in case they are injured. We believe that the amount of money yearly spent in personal damage litigation, together with the large sums paid by employers to employers' liability insurance companies, would go far toward making every injured workman comfortable."

The Honorable Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior for Uncle Sam, publishes this statement in "Leslie's Weekly." "The muckrakers have devised a new grade of patriotism—the cautious patriot—who betrays his official superior on considerations of personal emoluments, disguised by the pretense of having acted pro bono publico. It seems to have been overlooked that every head of a department under our Government has only such subordinates as the civil service gives him, and, unlike the head of a great business concern, his subordinates are chosen for him. He is, therefore, at the mercy of the secret cabals of dishonest servants, who may compass his destruction." Now the "personal and confidential" letters to "My Dear Mr. Perkins," who wanted to "exploit Alaska," for J. P. Morgan and the Guggenheims, is fully explained. Ballinger's personal defense is complete—or thereabouts, says the "Daily News."

The great floating derrick Hercules, which is 100 feet long and carries an immense steel crane, was capsized by a gale in the vicinity of New York City, which was blowing nearly eighty miles an hour. The Hercules cost \$250,000, and it will cost \$50,000 to repair her.

Another sign of the troubles ahead of the Hindu immigration to the Pacific Coast is afforded by the entry of Kwpr Singh in San Quentin prison. He was the first of his kind to enter the unpeary gates. That he is a pioneer in this respect will soon be evident, for minor offenses have long been charged against these newcomers. Mr. Singh was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment for robbery committed in Placer County. He strongly objected to the white man's food, and also made it known that his turban and hair were not to be disturbed. Hard-hearted prison officials persuaded the guest otherwise. And Kwpr had even to fall back upon the food of the man with a lighter skin.

If the announcement that an agreement has been reached with the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis proves true, unionists will consider it one of the victories of recent times. The dispatches vary somewhat, and some are more elaborate than others. However, there seems no doubt that a reversal of policy has followed Mr. Van Cleave's death. This is indicative of the modern trend. Mr. Gompers' official version of the pact or understanding will be awaited with interest on the Pacific Coast.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP
Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home
MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

V. A. HANCOCK, Pres.

J. F. HANCOCK, Vice-Pres.

Hancock Bros.
INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Roll Tickets



PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

BY
MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADESTHE ONLY TICKET PRESS WEST
OF CHICAGO

263 Bush Street

CLARION'S SEASON'S END SALE

Continues to be the Season's Greatest

BARGAIN EVENT

We are Offering all our High Grade

MEN'S SUITS

In Values to

\$18.00

At **\$11.25**

In Values to

\$30.00

At **\$18.75**

In Values to

\$40.00

At **\$24.75**

1/4 Off

on

Trousers

1/4 Off

on

Trousers

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

—AT—
CLEARANCE PRICES

\$3.50 Knicker Suits \$2.95 \$5.00 Knicker Suits \$3.85

\$6.50 Two Pants Suits \$4.50

THE CLARION INC.

867-69 MARKET ST. OPP. POWELL

SOLE AGENTS OF HAWE'S \$3.00 HATS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mccready, 557 Clay.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 713 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2539 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(32) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 263 Bush.
(158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(229) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.

- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1113 Turk.
(10) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Vale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 523-531 Clay.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

Tommy (aged 6): "Teacher, may I study 'rithmetic?" Teacher: "No, you are too young." Tommy: "But I want to, teacher." Teacher: "Why are you so anxious to study arithmetic, Tommy?" Tommy: "So I can learn how to keep a baseball score."

"Time is money," said the ready-made philosopher. "Every minute is precious." "Yes," answered John D.. "I went out after luncheon to the links and played nearly a million dollars' worth of golf. And yet people say I am not liberal!"

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

William H. Totheroh died suddenly in Monte Rio on July 18th. He was a native of Ohio, and forty-two years of age. For twenty years Mr. Totheroh worked on the "Examiner." He is survived by his wife, who is a daughter of the late Major T. B. Gately of the "Chronicle." The funeral was held yesterday (Thursday), and many of the deceased's printer friends showed the last mark of respect to one who was popular with his associates, and whose death is regretted by the membership.

Leo Israelsky of the "Chronicle" was obliged to leave the Russian River country where he was spending a vacation, to seek medical advice in the city. A sudden attack of illness prostrated Mr. Israelsky. We are glad to be able to say that latest advices report him very much improved in health.

E. A. Crawford, Ohio's Public Printer, was fatally injured in an automobile accident on July 16th.

Ex-Secretary A. G. Davis of Boston Typographical Union is seriously ill from an attack of heart disease.

George R. Moore of Tacoma Typographical Union, who is well known in San Francisco, lost his wife recently. The deceased was a sister of Jesse B. Cook, former chief of police.

W. J. Higgins, for several years past an employee of the "Chronicle," and who has been active in union work during most of that time, has resigned his position in that office and accepted employment with the Selby Smelting and Lead Company as a salesman. His many friends wish him success in his new calling. It is not long since Mr. Higgins joined the ranks of the benedicts, so in more ways than one the gentleman is to be congratulated. And Mrs. Higgins is included in the good wishes.

Thomas Cossens, who a few years ago was a member of the Hicks-Judd and "Mining and Scientific Press" chapels, writes from his home in England that he is prospering, and wishes to be kindly remembered to all his San Francisco friends.

James V. Tonkin has returned with his wife and son from an enjoyable month's vacation at Sutter Creek, Amador County.

Sam Bowman of Brunt's, accompanied by his family, ruralized near Brentwood in Contra Costa County for a couple of weeks.

S. J. Mathews of Oakland Typographical Union has received word that he has been appointed on the laws committee of the Minneapolis convention.

R. G. Miller has withdrawn his card. Portland is the first city down on his itinerary.

Frank E. Gundry is reported on the sick list.

The "Chinese Weekly Herald," one of the largest publications of its kind in the eastern hemisphere, is now being printed in Yonkers, N. Y. The paper is published by the Chinese and Japanese Publishing Company of New York City, and has a circulation which extends all over the United States, Canada and South America, 5000 copies being sold weekly. The columns of the paper are horizontal, and the lines of type are read perpendicularly, the "head" of the column being at the right and the articles running from right to left. The makeup of the paper is therefore on a reverse order from the regular American or European style, the first page being at the "back."

The Boston "Sunday Journal" makes a decided innovation in the field of Sunday newspaperdom. It will hereafter be a straight newspaper, giving all the news, but not sending out any comics or any of the so-called freak or special features common to the conventional Sunday paper. The price, moreover, is to be a novelty. It will sell for 1 cent, the same as every other day.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162 International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meets at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursdays.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

The interest in the newly-formed Woman's Union Label League is such that there is no doubt of its success. Its necessity has been pointed out on numerous occasions. Every reader of this column should join the organization, for women, when they spend the money earned by unionists, are helping not merely the latter but themselves when they insist upon the union label, button or card. Without the trade organizations, it would not be long until wages would revert to the old style go-as-you-please standard. There isn't a woman who wouldn't regret this. It is difficult enough as it is to "make both ends meet," and a positive barrier to reductions of any nature in the industrial world is a demand for the label.

A letter of thanks has been received from the Palo Alto Votes for Women Club because the "Labor Clarion" printed its Declaration of Independence article in which the insincerity of leaving women out of consideration was shown.

Those women who pretend that they do not want to vote are, after all, vitally interested in all that makes for good citizenship. They want proper educational facilities, they need good streets and sidewalks, their health is of importance to them, and, when the questions involved are considered, it will be seen that each human being should exercise the franchise as a means of self-protection.

There are over 100,000 school gardens in Europe. Some are aided by different Governments, and oft-times they are compulsory. In the United States the movement is spreading. Miss Mary La Rue, principal of the Pierce School of Minneapolis, told the Minnesota Conservation Congress about the work done in the school garden. The acre of ground shared by one hundred children is divided into two parts—the community plot and the individual beds. The community plot is run in connection with the school's nature study. The individual beds are owned and cared for by volunteer girls and boys, some of whom have made from \$5 to \$15 as a result of their energy. The garden has served many families with vegetables, and scores of sick have had their lives brightened by the flowers grown on the plot. As an educational factor, possessing both beauty and utility, the school garden is to be desired, and women, especially those organized, can do good work in advocating its claims.

The writer of these lines spent a pleasant vacation in one of California's beauty spots. Waiting on the tables were two young women, well-educated, courteous, and attentive to their duties. One of the women guests, unattractive and generally unpopular, objected to the waitresses sitting near the camp fire at night, or participating in any way in the pleasures of the season. The reason given was that they were "out of place." Such caddishness is a blot on democracy. We are taught, though evidently some of us don't believe it, that all work is honorable. Because one can jingle a dollar or two more than another, too frequently "society" is set by that measure. The objection raised by the woman was resented by many of the guests, but it was effectual in showing discourtesy, causing some feeling, and illustrating the infinitesimal littleness of the gray matter in the cranium of the objector.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, July 19th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers withdrawn—W. J. Howe, Local No. 47; G. J. Sloan, Local No. 47. Reinstated—L. E. Burrows, E. H. Wiles, J. Levingstone, A. Masino, W. W. Reinhardt, Geo. Peterson, J. D. Ward, E. L. Geiger, Resigned—Roy Carpenter, Mrs. F. K. Heilbron, K. A. Becker, C. Timm, R. Hayn.

A price of \$1 per hour, regular leader money, for escort bands engaged by the day for N. S. G. W. Festival. Single escorts to be charged at regular escort rates.

Permission was granted members to volunteer services for benefit ball to be given by South San Francisco Parlor, N. S. G. W., entire receipts to go to widow and children of a late member of the organization.

The strike assessments for the month of June will become delinquent July 31st. All members not yet having paid the June assessments will please pay the same on or before July 31st, or stand suspended.

Members not yet engaged for parades on September 5th and September 9th will please register their names with the secretary.

Gerald Kenny, A. L. Bangle and Wm. Wertch are in the country enjoying a short vacation.

Mr. John Wenzel returned this week from a two years' trip in Europe. During his absence he has visited his old home in Germany, also the principal cities of Europe. He is looking fine and we are glad to see him back again.

An item of interest to the members of the San Francisco Musical Fund Society, most of whom are also members of the Musicians' Union, is the announcement of the resignation of the president, Dexter M. Wright, and the secretary, Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis has held the office of secretary for many years, and resigns on account of the press of private business. Mr. Wright, who has been president for several years, resigns to accept the office of secretary. Vice-President Chas. A. Dickman succeeds to the presidency, and it is safe to presume that this wealthy and prosperous society will continue to flourish with these efficient officers as it has in the past. On account of the picnic of the Musicians' Union on July 21st, the meeting of the society was postponed a week later, to July 28th, at 12:30 p. m.

"The late Bishop Foss once visited a Philadelphia physician for some trifling ailment. 'Do you, sir,' he said to him, in the course of his examination, 'talk in your sleep?' 'No, sir,' answered the bishop, 'I talk in other people's. Aren't you aware that I am a divine?'"

"No less than \$44,000 was paid for the Millet picture, 'The Pig-Killers,' at the Yerkes collection sale, whereat some wondered. 'Judging from the present prices of meat,' responded the affable McTavish, 'the butchers can better afford to buy such pictures as that than the originals.'"

"Nothing other people say or do can affect us much unless we let it, and it is much easier not to be troubled by outside worries—and all worries are outside our true lives—than to nurse trouble." —Selected.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work

**EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.****53 to 67 COLTON STREET**

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

BOSS OF THE ROAD

OVERALLS
DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

The Asiatic Exclusion League has discovered that Seattle's immigration officers have barred a number of Hindus on the ground that they are Mohammedans and believers in polygamy. The law prohibits their admission, and the Washington authorities have been asked to see that San Francisco's officers show the same alertness to protect the people.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

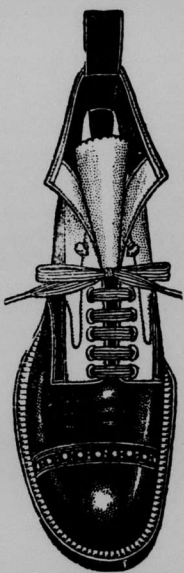
The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council begs to call attention to the meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street. The object of the gatherings is to increase the demand for union-label goods, cards, buttons, etc. Each union is entitled to two delegates for one dollar a month dues, and there isn't an organization in the central body that shouldn't be represented. The best weapon organized labor has is the union label, and it is imperative that members should rally to the support of every agency that will assist in increasing the demand. Remember the cause, the time and the place of meeting, and see that the union to which you belong is marked present at each meeting. Don't leave the work to the faithful few. The Label Section will prosper in proportion to its support.

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE

AFFORDS YOU A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY

Here's a chance to save from 50c to \$2.00
on every pair of shoes you buy.

See our Window Display — We're showing Wonderful Bargains



Men's Tan and Black Vici Kid Romeos, full elastic sides, sewed soles. A house shoe of restful ease. Values to \$2. Now **\$1.05**

Men's Calf Working Shoes, lace and elastic sides, plain and tipped toes, double soles. Values to \$2.00. Now **\$1.40**

Men's Patent Colt and Dull Calf Bluchers, newest shapes. Values to \$3.00. Now **\$2.15**

Men's Tan Calf and Tan Kid Shoes, all shapes and styles. Values to \$3.50. Now **\$2.20**

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